

# JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

Thursday, April 6, 1933

The Senate convened at 10:30 o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment on Wednesday, April 5, 1933.

The President in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President: Senators Anderson, Andrews, Bass, Beacham, Black, Butler, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Getzen, Gillis, Gomez, Hale, Harrison, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Whitaker—38.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Journal of Wednesday, April 5, was corrected as follows:

On page 9, column 2, strike out the five lines immediately following, "By Senator Watson—Senate Bill No. 36:" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

A bill to be entitled An Act amending Section 697 of the Revised General Statutes of Florida, so as to provide that all property owned by the several counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts in this State shall be exempt from taxation.

And as corrected was approved.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Senator Parker, Chairman of the Committee on Attaches, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,  
Tallahassee, Fla., April 6, 1933.

Hon. T. G. Futch,  
President of the Senate.

Sir:

Your Committee on Attaches beg leave to make the following report:

Your Committee on Attaches for this session having considered the number needed for the proper and efficient beginning of the work in the Stenographic Room and with the idea of perfecting every possible economy, ask for the authority to hire Sixteen (16) stenographers and Eight (8) verifiers. We further ask for the authority to hire Two (2) Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, Two (2) Assistant Balcony Doorkeepers and One (1) Messenger for the Stenographic Room.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

F. P. PARKER, Chairman.  
H. G. MURPHY  
J. EDWIN LARSON  
J. B. STEWART  
ARTHUR GOMEZ

Senator Parker moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Which was agreed to.

And the report of the Committee on Attaches was adopted.

Senator MacWilliams, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report:

Senate Chamber,  
Tallahassee, Fla., April 6, 1933.

Hon. T. G. Futch,  
President of the Senate.

Sir:

Your Committee on Claims, to whom was referred:

Senate Bill No. 30:

A bill to be entitled An Act for the relief of Fons A. Hathaway, and to refund the filing fee paid as required under Section 385 of the Compiled General Laws of Florida, 1927.

Have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the same do favorably pass.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MacWILLIAMS,  
Chairman of Committee.

And Senate Bill No. 30, contained in the above report, was placed on the Calendar of Bills on second reading.

## INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

By Senator Getzen—

Senate Resolution No. 4:

A Resolution providing that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate be authorized to purchase necessary postage stamps and wrappers for Journal Room, providing for the mailing of Senate Journals, and providing further the number of Journals to be so mailed daily, and providing further furnishing the names to whom such Journals shall be mailed to by the several Senators in the Florida Senate.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase all necessary postage stamps and wrappers for the purpose of mailing out Journals as requested by the several Senators of the Florida State Senate.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that each Senator of the Florida State Senate shall be permitted to mail out not more than 50 of each Journal published for the proceedings of the Florida State Senate.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that each of the several Senators of the Florida State Senate shall furnish to the Journal or Mailing Secretary the list of names and addresses of citizens, persons, firms, or corporations whom they desire Journals to be mailed to.

Pending the adoption of the Resolution, Senator Watson offered the following amendment to Senate Resolution No. 4:

After last paragraph add the following (typewritten bill):  
Provided that the mailing lists to Senatorial Districts containing more than 50,000 population may include the names of as many as seventy-five persons to receive copies of the Journal at the request of the Senators from said Districts.

Senator Watson moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to.

And the amendment was adopted.

The question was put on the adoption of the Resolution, as amended.

Which was agreed to.

And Senate Resolution No. 4, as amended, was adopted.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Senator MacWilliams—

Senate Bill No. 50:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the rate of wages for Laborers and Mechanics employed on public buildings of the State of Florida by Contractors and Sub-Contractors, and for other purposes.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on State Institutions.

By Senators MacWilliams and Bass—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 51:

A Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to Section 21 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to Justice of the Peace Districts.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: Section 1. That the following amendment to Section 21 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to Justice of the Peace Districts be and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Florida for ratification or rejection at the next General Election to be held in November, A. D. 1934, that is to say that Section 21 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 21. Where expressly provided for by laws enacted by the Legislature, but not otherwise, the County Commissioners of the County shall divide the County into appropriate justice districts in such manner and in such number and embracing such territory as may be provided by law. When provision shall be made for justice of peace districts under this Section, there shall be elected one Justice of the Peace and

one Constable for each of the said districts. They shall each hold their office for four years, and shall be elected at General Elections. From and after the adoption of this amendment no Justice of the Peace District, nor Justice of the Peace, nor Constable therefor, shall exist except pursuant to this amended Section, provided that justices of the peace and constables holding office at the time of ratification of this amendment shall hold office for the remainder of the term for which they were elected."

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Parrish—  
Senate Bill No. 52:

A bill to be entitled An Act to prohibit the possession of a machine gun by any person except military and civil officers, and agents of common carriers in the State of Florida, and providing a penalty for violation of this Act.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "A".

By Senator Gillis—  
Senate Bill No. 53:

A bill to be entitled An Act abolishing the Department of Game and Fresh Water Fish, and the office of State Game Commissioner; vesting all powers now and heretofore conferred upon said Commission and Officer in the several Sheriffs and Constables and providing for the transfer of moneys to the credit of said Commission.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Game and Fisheries.

By Senator Gillis—  
Senate Joint Resolution No. 54:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment of Section 20 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to the passage of special or local laws.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That the following amendment to Section 20 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to the passage of special or local laws be, and the same is hereby agreed to, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of Representatives to be held in the year A. D. 1934, for approval or rejection, to-wit:

Section 20. The Legislature shall not pass special or local laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say, regulating the jurisdiction and duties of any class of officers, except municipal officers, or for the punishment of crime or misdemeanor; regulating the practice of courts of justice, except municipal courts; providing for changing venue of civil and criminal cases; granting divorces; changing the names of persons; vacating roads; summoning and empanelling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation; for assessment and collection of taxes for State and County purposes; for opening and conducting elections for State and county officers, and for designating the places of voting; for the sale of real estate belonging to minors estates of descendants, and of persons laboring under legal disabilities; regulating the fees of officers of the State; giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills; legitimizing children; providing for the adoption of children; relieving minors from legal disabilities; and for the establishment of ferries.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Gillis—  
Senate Joint Resolution No. 55:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 27 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to the duties of the Legislature regarding the election by the people or appointment by the Governor of State and county officers and fixing their duties and compensation.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That the following amendment to Section 27 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to the duties of the Legislature regarding the election by the people or appointment by the Governor of State and county officers and fixing the duties and compensation be and the same is hereby agreed to, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of Representatives to be held in the year A. D. 1934 for rejection or approval, to-wit:

Section 27. The Legislature shall provide for the election by the people or appointment by the Governor of all State and county officers not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, and fix by law their duties and compensation, provided

that the compensation of no State or county officer provided for by this Constitution, or by the Legislature, shall be increased or diminished during the term for which he may be elected or appointed.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Gillis—  
Senate Joint Resolution No. 56:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 6 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to the election in each county of county officers, their powers, duties and compensation and for the custody of County funds.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That the following amendment to Section 6 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to the election in each County of County officers, their powers, duties and compensation; and the custody of County funds be and the same is hereby agreed to, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of Representatives to be held in the year A. D. 1934, for approval or rejection, to-wit:

Section 6. The Legislature shall provide for the election by the qualified electors in each County of the following County officers, to-wit: A Clerk of the Circuit Court, a Sheriff, a County Assessor of Taxes who shall be Ex-officio, Tax Collector, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. The term of office of all County officers mentioned in this Section shall be for four years, provided that no person shall be eligible for election or appointment to succeed himself in office after having served in two successive terms, or parts of terms, and provided further that no person shall be eligible to succeed himself in the office of Sheriff. The powers, duties and compensation of such officers shall be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide by law for the care and custody of all County funds and shall provide the method of reporting and paying out all such funds.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Gillis—  
Senate Joint Resolution No. 57:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 11 of Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to the levy of income taxes and exemptions to heads of families.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That the following amendment to Section 11 of Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Florida relating to the levy of income taxes and exemptions to heads of families, be and the same is hereby agreed to, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of Representatives to be held in the year A. D. 1934, for approval or rejection.

Section 11. There shall be exempt from taxation to the head of a family residing in this State personal property to the value of five hundred dollars.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Gillis—  
Senate Bill No. 58:

A bill to be abolish the Hotel Commission and the office of Hotel Commissioner.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Senator Gillis—  
Senate Bill No. 59:

A bill to be entitled An Act repealing Chapter 14650, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, defining the practice of barbering, creating a State Board of Barber Examiners and prescribing their duties and powers, etc.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Senator Gillis—  
Senate Bill No. 60:

A bill to be entitled An Act abolishing the office of State Motor Vehicle Commissioner and transferring the powers and duties thereof to the Comptroller.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Senator Parrish—  
Senate Bill No. 61:

A bill to be entitled An Act to repeal Section 13 of Chap-

ter 14572, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1929 as amended by Chapter 15053, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931; to repeal Sections 14 and 15 of Chapter 14572, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1929 all relating to Foreclosure in Equity of Tax Sale Certificates and Tax Deeds.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "A".

By Senator Raulerson—  
Senate Bill No. 62:

A bill to be entitled An Act providing that no suit for the foreclosure of any tax certificate or tax deed shall be instituted or maintained, except in suits by the State or taxing district issuing such tax certificate or tax deed, unless all State, County, Municipal, Drainage District, and other taxing district taxes, both past due and current, have been paid in full, and all installments of improvement assessments both past due and current, have been paid in full, and all tax due and current, have been paid in full, and all tax certificates of whatever nature (except those the subject matter of the suit) have been redeemed; and providing that the sworn bill of complaint shall set forth said facts.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Raulerson—  
Senate Bill No. 63:

A bill to be entitled An Act providing that in any Mandamus Suit seeking to compel application of moneys on hand in the interest and sinking fund to payment of Relator's past due bonds, interest coupons or other obligations, the Relator shall be paid only such pro rata share of said moneys as the Relator's amount of past due bonds, interest coupons or other obligations bear to the whole amount of past due bonds, interest coupons or other obligations then unpaid and outstanding.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "B".

By Senator Raulerson—  
Senate Bill No. 64:

A bill to be entitled An Act authorizing the governing bodies of Counties, Municipalities, Road and Bridge Districts, Drainage Districts, Port Districts, Improvement Districts, Governmental Subdivisions of the State, and all other taxing districts in this State in their discretion to purchase for retirement, from time to time, past due bonds, interest coupons, time warrants, notes, and other past due obligations of such taxing district, at prices below par.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on County Organizations.

By Senator Rose—  
Senate Bill No. 65:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the foreclosure of liens, certificates and deeds existing or issued by virtue of laws relating to taxation and special assessments by the State, Counties, Municipalities and Special Taxing Districts.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "B".

By Senator English—  
Senate Bill No. 66:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the issuance of Writs of Ne Exeat, bond, or security to be given under such writs, and providing for the manner of suing for the breach of such bonds.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "B".

By Senator Rose—  
Senate Bill No. 67:

An Act relating to insolvent financial institutions subject to liquidation by administrative officers and departments; to provide for meetings of creditors, the election of boards of directors; to prescribe their powers and limit the powers of existing officers and departments; and to provide for judicial review of Acts and proceedings hereunder.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Banking.

By Senator Rose—  
Senate Bill No. 68:

An Act abolishing all ad valorem taxes for State purposes, and repealing all laws in conflict herewith.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Rose—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 69:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Florida, to be known as Sections 12, 13 and 14 of Article IX, relating to Taxation and Finance.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That the following amendment to Article Nine of the Constitution, relating to Taxation and Finance, be and the same is hereby agreed to, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the General Election of Representatives in 1934 for approval or rejection:

Section 12. The Legislature shall not levy, or authorize the levy or collection of ad valorem taxes on real and personal property for any State purpose or for the benefit of any State fund, and shall limit the tax levies of all subdivisions of the State, observing as a maximum, any limit or authorization in this Constitution.

Section 13. The Legislature shall have power to levy lawful taxes, other than ad valorem taxes, and to collect and distribute the same to or for the benefit of, the several Counties from which collected, by State officers or State agencies.

Section 14. All portion of the Constitution in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

By Senator Rose—  
Senate Bill No. 70:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the assessment of exempt property and the allowance and revocation of exemptions, and providing for review by the courts of action thereon.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Rose—  
Senate Bill No. 71:

A bill to be entitled An Act to establish the insolvency of property subject to taxes, assessments, costs, penalties and interest, by administrative or judicial proceedings; to prescribe the procedure therefor; to provide for the sale of insolvent property and the distribution of the proceeds thereof; and to prescribe regulations appropriate to the enforcement of the Act.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Rose—  
Senate Bill No. 72:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to taxation and fixing a time of redemption from tax deeds and deeds issued on foreclosure of tax liens.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Rose—  
Senate Bill No. 73:

A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the exchange of the bonds, coupons, and interest thereon, of any County, City, Town or other taxing district, for past due taxes, penalties and interest; to provide for the cancellation of said obligations and regulations under which said exchange may be made; and to provide remedies for any person aggrieved thereby.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "B".

By Senator Gomez—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 74:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article X of the Constitution of Florida, relating to homestead exemptions.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That the following amendment to Section 1 of Article X of the Constitution of the State of Florida, be, and the same is hereby agreed to, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Florida at the next general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1935, for ratification or rejection.

Section 1. A homestead to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres of land, or the half of one acre within the limits of any incorporated city or town, owned by the head of a family residing in this State, together with one thousand dollars worth of personal property, and the improvements on the real estate, shall be exempt from forced sale under process of any court, and the real estate shall not be alienable without

the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists. Such homestead property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or assessments to the value of seventy-five per cent of ten thousand dollars not within the limits of any incorporated city or town, and to the value of seventy-five per cent of five thousand dollars within the limits of any incorporated city or town. But no property shall be exempt from the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said property, or for the erection or repair of improvements on the real estate exempted, or for house, field or other labor performed on the same. The exemption herein provided for in a city or town shall not extend to more improvements or buildings than the residence and business house of the owner; and no judgment or decree or execution shall be a lien upon exempted property except as provided in this article.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator MacWilliams—

Senate Bill No. 75:

A bill to be entitled An Act "Relating to persons, co-partnerships of corporations engaged in the business of making loans of money, credit, goods or things and providing the maximum amount of interest on loans by such persons, co-partnerships and corporations and repealing all laws in conflict and providing for forfeitures and penalties for the violation thereof.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Banking.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 76:

A bill to be entitled An Act amending Section 985 Compiled General Laws of Florida relating to the manner in which lands sold for taxes may be redeemed and fixing the rate of interest necessary to pay in order to redeem the same and providing for the surrender of the tax certificate.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 77:

A bill to be entitled An Act providing for the cancellation of tax sale certificates which were issued to and are now owned by the State of Florida for the back assessing of the lands described in said certificates.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 78:

A bill to be entitled An Act to give to Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the United States of America, in any war or the Southern Confederacy, or their unmarried widows, acreages in the State of Florida where such lands have reverted to the State for taxes under certain conditions and provisions; the method of selecting the land and conditions on which such lands shall be deeded to Soldiers Sailors and Marines; or their unmarried widows, and providing for giving assistance to such entrymen and providing for and creating an agency to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 79:

A bill to be entitled An Act to create a State Commission on Employment and Industrial Development; and to prescribe its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 80:

A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the protection, welfare and relief of the aged persons in need, residents of the State of Florida; and providing for the administration thereof; and providing the way the income shall be derived to make effective this Act; and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 81:

A bill to be entitled An Act amending Section 950 of the

Compiled General Laws of Florida fixing the time when taxes are due and how payable and the discount allowed payer before certain times.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 82:

A bill to be entitled An Act to provide penalties for parking vehicles without or with lights on paved highways in Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 83:

A Joint Resolution providing an amendment to Section One, Article Ten, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to Homesteads and Exemptions, and providing that no actual Homestead shall be subject to State or County Taxation.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA: That the following amendment to Section One, Article Ten, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to Homesteads and Exemptions be, and the same is hereby agreed to, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Florida at the General Election of Representatives to be held in 1934, for approval or rejection. That said Section One of Article Ten shall be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE TEN (Section 1.) A Homestead to the extent of One Hundred and Sixty acres of land or the half of one acre within the limits of any incorporated city or town, owned by the head of a family, actually residing in this State, together with One Thousand Dollars worth of personal property and the improvements on the real estate, shall be exempt from forced sale under process of any Court, and the real estate shall not be alienable without the joint consent of husband and wife when that relation exists. But no property shall be exempt from sale for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said property or for the erection or repair or improvement on the real estate exempted, or for house, field or other labor performed on the same. The exemption herein provided for in a City or Town shall not extend to more improvements or buildings than the residence or business house of the owner, and no judgment or decree or execution shall be a lien upon exempted property except as provided in this article. And no assessment for any State or County taxation shall be levied upon that part of the actual homestead of any person who is an actual citizen of this State and residing therein ordinarily for nine months of the year when such Homestead as herein defined is actually used for home purposes and no other purposes and after such citizen or resident files with the tax collector collecting taxes for the State and County in the County in which such homestead is located, a proper description of the property so claimed as exempt and as heretofore defined by this Section. The part of the homestead to be exempted from State and County taxation shall be the house wherein such citizen or resident lives with his family and that part of the land which is used for house and barnyard purposes, under fence and within the curtilage of the dwelling.

Which was read the first time in full and referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

By Senator Hodges—

Senate Bill No. 84:

A bill to be entitled An Act to abolish occupation licenses in Florida.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Hilburn—

Senate Bill No. 85:

A bill to be entitled An Act for the relief of K. Borson, as Trustee.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The following proof of publication was attached to Senate Bill No. 85 when it was introduced in the Senate:

# NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR SPECIAL OR LOCAL LEGISLATION

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of Florida at its 24th Regular Session, A. D. 1933, under the Constitution of A. D. 1885, for the enactment of a bill directing the payment to K. Borson as trustee of the sum of \$2,000 from funds of the Bank of Crescent City, to reimburse the said K. Borson, trustee, for \$2,000 placed by him in the Putnam National Bank of Palatka, (which said bank has failed), in an effort to protect and save the assets of said Bank of Crescent City, upon condition that the said K. Borson, trustee, assign and transfer his proof of claim for said amount to the official or officials in charge of said Bank of Crescent City.

Dated this 1st day of March, A. D. 1933.

K. BORSON, Trustee.

## STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

BEFORE The undersigned authority personally appeared Thos. B. Dowda, who on oath does solemnly swear that he has knowledge of the matters stated herein; that a notice stating the substance of a contemplated law or proposed bill relating to the relief of K. Borson as trustee has been published at least thirty days prior to this date by being posted for at least thirty days prior to this date at three public places in the City of Palatka, Putnam County, Florida, one of which places was at the Court House of said County, where the matter or thing affected by the contemplated law is situated; that a copy of the notice that has been published as aforesaid and also this affidavit of proof of publication are attached to the proposed bill or contemplated law and such copy of the notice so attached is by reference made a part of this affidavit.

THOS. B. DOWDA.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED Before me this 4th day of April, 1933.

EDITH M. JAMES,

Notary Public, State of Florida at Large.  
My commission expires February 6, 1935.

By Senator Hilburn—  
Senate Bill No. 86:

A bill entitled An Act for the relief of W. A. Williams, Jr., individually and as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam County, Florida, together with the surety of his official bond. Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The following proof of publication was attached to Senate Bill No. 86 when it was introduced in the Senate:

# NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR SPECIAL OR LOCAL LEGISLATION

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of Florida at its 24th Regular Session, A. D. 1933, under the Constitution of A. D. 1885, for the enactment of a bill relieving W. A. Williams, Jr., individually and as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam County, Florida, with the surety on his official bond, from any and all loss occasioned by the insolvency of the Putnam National Bank of Palatka, with certain moneys deposited in said bank by the said Clerk, which moneys are due to the State of Florida, and its political subdivisions, upon condition that claim for said amount be assigned to the Comptroller of the State of Florida.

Dated this 1st day of March, A. D. 1933.

W. A. WILLIAMS, JR.,

Clerk Circuit Court, Putnam County, Florida.

## STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

BEFORE The undersigned authority personally appeared Thos. B. Dowda, who on oath does solemnly swear that he has knowledge of the matters stated herein; that a notice stating the substance of a contemplated law or proposed bill relating to the relief of W. A. Williams, Jr., individually and as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam County, Florida, with the surety on his official bond, from any and all loss occasioned by the insolvency of the Putnam National Bank of Palatka, has been published at least thirty days prior to this date, by being posted for at least thirty days prior to this date at three public places in the City of Palatka, Putnam County, Florida, one of which places was at the Court House

of said County, where the matter or thing affected by the contemplated law is situated; that a copy of the notice that has been published as aforesaid and also this affidavit of proof of publication are attached to the proposed bill or contemplated law, and such copy of the notice so attached is by reference made a part of this affidavit.

THOS. B. DOWDA.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED Before me this 4th day of April, 1933.

EDITH M. JAMES,

Notary Public, State of Florida at Large.  
My Commission expires February 6, 1935.

By Senator Rose—

Senate Bill No. 87:

A bill to be entitled An Act to empower municipalities to create Bond Investment Funds and to buy their own bonds, due or not due and to provide the manner of proceeding therewith.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Cities and Towns.

By Senator Watson—

Senate Bill No. 88:

A bill to be entitled An Act providing that all General Laws of the State of Florida governing remedies and procedure for enforcement of tax certificates or tax deeds shall be applicable in the enforcement of tax sale certificates issued by the City of Coral Gables, Florida, and tax deeds issued thereon.

Which was read the first time by its title only.

Senator Watson moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Bill No. 88 be read a second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 88 was read a second time by its title only.

Senator Watson moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 88 be read a third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 88 was read a third time in full.

Upon the passage of the bill the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President; Senators Anderson, Andrews, Bass, Beacham, Black, Butler, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Getzen, Gillis, Gomez, Harrison, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Whitaker—36.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives, under the rule.

By Senator Watson—

Senate Bill No. 89:

A bill to be entitled An Act providing that one-half of the proceeds from the tax levied by the several Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties of the State for General Road and Bridge Fund upon real and personal property in incorporated cities and towns shall be turned over to said cities and towns for repairing and maintaining the roads and streets thereof; requiring county tax collectors to make monthly remittances to the several cities and towns of the amount due them; and providing that funds used by the several boards of County Commissioners in the repair and maintenance of County roads and bridges shall be derived solely from a specific levy for the General Road and Bridge Fund, or from moneys that may be received from the State for such fund, except in the case of Special Road and Bridge Districts.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Watson—

Senate Bill No. 90:

A bill to be entitled An Act to create a State Funding Board, and define its powers and duties; to require the approval by said Board of certain refunding obligations by taxing districts; to authorize said Board to condemn, through legal proceedings, the interest of holders of bonds and other obligations of certain taxing districts; providing for the practice and procedure and rules of evidence in such condemnation proceedings; defining the situs of bonds and other obligations in question in such proceedings, or upon which suit shall be brought in this State; providing for the deposit in court of bonds upon which suit is brought; creating an agent for service upon certain defendants who cannot be personally

served with process; providing for the method of acquisition of funds for the payment of judgment in such proceeding, and the disposition of refunding securities; providing for the right of certain non-assenting bondholders to become parties to an adjustment or refunding agreement by other bondholders with a taxing district; and defining words and phrases used in this Act.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "B".

By Senator Gomez—

Senate Bill No. 91:

A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 1, of Chapter 15659, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, entitled: "An Act relating to taxation, levying and imposing an excise tax on gasoline and other like products of petroleum in addition to other taxes thereon; levying and imposing a license tax on every dealer in gasoline or any other like products of petroleum; providing for the report of sale of such commodities, and the collection and payment of such taxes; creating special funds for the reception of such taxes; providing the purposes of such taxes, and for the deposit, appropriation and disposition of the proceeds derived from such taxes; and prescribing the duties of certain officials with reference thereto, and declaring certain roads to have been and to be built for State purposes and as being State undertakings; repealing Chapter 14575, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1929, relating to the subject of gasoline taxes; repealing chapter 14573, Acts of 1929 relating to the subject of gasoline taxes, and raising special revenue for educational purposes, and all laws in conflict with this Act; providing for the enforcement of this Act and penalties for violation hereof.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Gomez—

Senate Bill No. 92:

A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 7, of Chapter 15659, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, entitled "An Act relating to taxation, levying and imposing an excise tax on gasoline and other like products of petroleum in addition to other taxes thereon; levying and imposing a license tax on every dealer in gasoline or any other like product of petroleum; providing for the report of sale of such commodities, and the collection and payment of such taxes; creating special funds for the reception of such taxes; providing the purposes of such taxes, and for the deposit, appropriation and disposition of the proceeds derived from such taxes and prescribing the duties of certain officials with reference thereto, and declaring certain roads to have been and to be built for State purposes and as being State undertakings; repealing Chapter 14575, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1929, relating to the subject of gasoline taxes; repealing Chapter 14573, Acts of 1929, relating to the subject of gasoline taxes, and raising special revenue for educational purposes, and all laws in conflict with this Act; providing for the enforcement of this Act and penalties for violation hereof.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

By Senator Gomez (By Request)—

Senate Bill No. 93:

An Act denying to divorced women the right to use their former husband's surname, and requiring them to resume their former names.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "B".

By Senator Gomez—

Senate Bill No. 94:

An Act to amend Section 2463 of the Revised General Statutes of Florida (1920) as amended by Chapter 8540 of Acts of 1921, Chapter 9303 of Acts of 1923, Chapter 10202 of Acts of 1925, Chapter 12194 of Acts of 1927, Chapter 13758 of Acts of 1929, and Chapter 14820 of Acts of 1931, relating to duties of pilots commission, examination, licensing, appointment and number of pilots.

Which was read the first time by its title only and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

By Senator Holland—

Senate Bill No. 95:

A bill to be entitled An Act authorizing the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida to supply the office of the Attorney General of said State with copies of the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Which was read the first time by its title only.

Senator Holland moved that the rules be waived and that Senate Bill No. 95 be read a second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 95 was read a second time by its title only.

Senator Holland moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 95 be read a third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 95 was read a third time in full.

Upon the passage of the bill the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President; Senators Anderson, Bass, Beacham, Black, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Gillis, Harrison, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Whitaker—32.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives, under the rule.

# CONSIDERATION OF OTHER RESOLUTIONS

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3:

WHEREAS, the people of the State of Florida are looking with confidence to this Legislature for rigid economy in the expenditure of public funds for the maintenance of State government in the hope that their tax burdens may be lessened, and it is eminently proper that the practice of economy in the expenditure of such funds should begin with the Legislature, and

WHEREAS, the adoption of this resolution will bring an estimated saving to the tax payers of this State the sum of \$62,500.00, therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING:

That this Legislature shall adjourn sine die on Friday, May 19th., 1933, at 12 o'clock noon.

Was taken up in its order and read a second time in full.

Upon the adoption of the Resolution a roll call was demanded and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President; Senators Bass, Gillis, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, MacWilliams, Parrish, Sikes, Turner—10.

Nays—Senators Anderson, Andrews, Beacham, Black, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary Getzen, Gomez, Harrison, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Stewart, Watson, Whitaker—26.

Which was not agreed to.

# MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

The following communication from the Governor was received and read:

STATE OF FLORIDA  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
TALLAHASSEE  
APRIL 5, 1933

Honorable T. G. Futch,  
President of the Senate,  
Senate Chamber,  
Tallahassee, Florida.

Dear Senator Futch:

I have the honor to transmit to you a certified copy of Joint Resolution of Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress, with request from Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., that this Joint Resolution be submitted to the Legislature of Florida for such consideration and action as it deems advisable.

Very respectfully,

DAVE SHOLTZ,  
Governor.

No. 1088  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

I Certify That the copy hereto attached is a true copy of



a Resolution of Congress, entitled "JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress." The original of which is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, have hereunto caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Chief Clerk of the said Department, at the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, this eighth day of March, 1932.

HENRY L. STIMSON,  
Secretary of State.  
By AMOS COCHRAN,  
Chief Clerk.

SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;  
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the seventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of said Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

"Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

"Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

"Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

"Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

"Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission."

JNO. N. GARNER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
CHARLES CURTIS,

Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The following message from the House of Representatives was received and read:

Tallahassee, Fla., April 6, 1933.

Hon. T. G. Futch,  
President of the Senate.  
Sir:

I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed—

By Senator Parrish—  
Senate Bill No. 22:

An Act prescribing qualifications of Electors in Special Elections called and held to elect State Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in case of vacancies; and relieving electors from paying poll tax subsequent to the last General Election as a qualification to vote in the Special Election.

And—

By Senators Gillis and Shivers—  
Senate Bill No. 20:

An Act repealing Chapter 15121, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, providing for a closed season on Fishing, in Choctawhatchee River and other waters connected therewith.

And respectfully requests the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Very respectfully,

FRANK WEBB,  
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Which were read by their titles and referred to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS  
ON THIRD READING

By Senators Gary and Black—  
Senate Bill No. 1:

A bill to be entitled An Act providing that all county tax collectors in the State of Florida shall keep the tax books open for the collection of taxes until the first day of June, A. D. 1933.

Was taken up in its order and read a third time in full.

Upon the passage of the bill the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President; Senators Anderson, Andrews, Bass, Beacham, Black, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Getzen, Gillis, Gomez, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Whitaker—35.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives, under the rule.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS ON SECOND READING

Senate Bill No. 18:

A bill to be entitled An Act repealing Chapter 15578, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931, entitled "An Act to provide for the nomination in Primaries of Candidates for office of Members of the Board of Public Instruction by the voters of the County at large, in Walton County, Florida."

Senator Gillis moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 18 be read a second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 18 was read a second time by its title only.

Senator Gillis moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 18 be read a third time in full.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 18 was read a third time in full.

Upon the passage of the bill the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President; Senators Anderson, Andrews, Bass, Beacham, Black, Butler, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Getzen, Gillis, Gomez, Harrison, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Whitaker—37.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives, under the rule.

Senate Bill No. 19:

An Act repealing Chapter 15577, Laws of Florida, Acts of

1931, entitled "An Act to provide for the nomination in primaries of candidates for office of county commissioner by the voters of the county at large, in Walton County, Florida.

Senator Gillis moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 19 be read a second time by its title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 19 was read a second time by its title only.

Senator Gillis moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 19 be read a third time in full.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 19 was read a third time in full.

Upon the passage of the bill the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—Mr. President; Senators Anderson, Andrews, Bass, Beacham, Black, Butler, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Getzen, Gillis, Gomez, Harrison, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Whitaker—37.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives, under the rule.

Senator Hodges moved that when the Senate do adjourn it adjourn to meet again at 8:00 o'clock p. m. tonight.

Which was agreed to and it was so ordered.

Senator Hodges moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

Which was agreed to.

And the Senate stood adjourned at 11:32 o'clock a. m. until 8:00 o'clock p. m., April 6, 1933.

## NIGHT SESSION

The Senate convened at 8:00 o'clock P. M. pursuant to recess order.

The President in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President; Senators Anderson, Andrews, Bass, Beacham, Black, Butler, Caro, Chowning, Clarke, Dell, English, Gary, Getzen, Gillis, Gomez, Harrison, Hilburn, Hodges, Holland, Larson, Lewis, Lundy, MacWilliams, Mann, Murphy, Parker, Parrish, Raulerson, Rose, Shelley, Shivers, Sikes, Stewart, Turner, Watson, Whitaker—37.

A quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Ray Y. Walden.

The Senate having convened for the purpose of unveiling the portraits of the past Presidents of the Senate, the President invited Hon. Wm. C. Hodges, Senator from the 8th Senatorial District and Chairman of the Committee in charge of arrangements, to preside.

Senator Hodges in the Chair.

By Senator Hodges—

Chairman of Special Committee under Senate Resolution No. 36.

Fellow Senators and Fellow Citizens:

The Senate of Florida on May 22, 1931, passed Senate Resolution No. 36 providing for the selection of a committee of Senators charged with the duty of having painted by a reputable artist a portrait of each of the Presidents of the Senate since the adoption of the Constitution either from authentic portraits or from life where the ex-President is still alive and cause the portraits to be hung in frames in the Senate Chamber of the State of Florida. Senator Getzen of the 38th, Senator Wagg of the 35th, and myself as Senator from the 8th were named by President Pat Whitaker as this Committee. The Committee, after looking into the matter thoroughly, selected Frank Townsend Hutchens of New York who spends much of his time in Florida and who is an artist of known repute to paint the portraits in oil of each of the past Presidents of the Senate. Mr. Hutchens, working over a period of nearly two years, has produced either from authentic photographs with proper data as to coloring or from life those gentlemen who in times past have occupied the second highest office in the State of Florida and have presided over the Senate in its deliberations as a law-making body.

It will be more than passing interest on this occasion, which is almost the hundredth Anniversary of the creation of

a Senate in Florida, to give the names in brief review of those who before the present Constitution presided over the State's highest deliberative Legislative body.

The first Legislative Council met July 22, 1822, at Pensacola. Honorable J. C. Bronough was President of the Council. He died of yellow fever during the Session and Honorable Edmund Law succeeded him. The second Legislative Council was held at St. Augustine May, 1823. Honorable George Murray was its President. The third Legislative Council was held at Tallahassee in a temporary house built of logs and boards. Honorable Joseph M. Hernandez of St. Augustine was president and the subsequent Presidents of the Council were: A. Bellamy, 1825, 1829, 1832; H. D. Stone 1826, 1827; John L. Doggett 1827, 1828; Peter Alva 1828, 1930; John P. Booth 1933; John Warren 1834, 1835; Richard Fitzpatrick 1836, and Thomas Brown 1838.

The Territorial Senate was then organized with John Warren as President in 1839; George S. Hawkins 1840; William P. Duval 1841; William H. Brokenbrough 1842; George Walker 1843, 1844; George W. McCrae 1845. Florida was then admitted to the Union and under the Constitution formulated at St. Joseph, James A. Berthelot was chosen President of the State Senate for 1845; D. H. Mays 1846; D. G. McLane 1847; E. D. Tracy 1848; R. J. Floyd 1850, 1852; H. V. Snell 1854, 1855; Philip Dell 1856; John Finlayson 1858; T. J. Eppes 1860, 1861; E. J. Vann 1862, 1863; and A. K. Allison 1864.

From that time on until 1889 there were Lieutenant-Governors instead of Presidents of the Senate, but in the Constitution adopted in 1885 the office of President of the Senate was restored and it is to these Presidents of the Senate, under this Constitution, we address ourselves.

In presenting these portraits to this Senate and to posterity it is like turning back the pages of a book of the political history of our State and we see on the walls of the Senate Chamber looking down at us in our deliberations almost as if out of the flesh those who have written their names large on the history of our Commonwealth.

The Committee decided it was proper in the hanging of the portraits to have them arranged as portraits in many of the great European Portrait Galleries which is in the order of the activities of the Senators who became President of the Senate. Therefore you will notice to the right of the President of our first territorial Governor, General Andrew Jackson, is hung the picture of the first President of the Senate, General Patrick Houston and to the left of the portrait of General Jackson is hung the last past President of the Senate, Senator Pat Whitaker, but as another President of the Senate becomes a past President of the Senate his portrait takes the place of his predecessor on the wall of the Chamber and the predecessor's portrait takes its regular place in its order of service with the other Senators who have preceded him.

Some of the most distinguished men in Florida's political life have consented to make brief remarks regarding the subjects as unveiled; these remarks have been reduced to type-written copies and will appear in tomorrow's Journal of the Senate and thus constitute a perpetual history of those men who have been honored by their fellow Senators not only as holding the highest office in the gift of the Senate but which office is the second highest office in the State.

It is not necessary for me to say anything relative to any of these distinguished past Presidents because what they have done for the State will be more finely told you than I could attempt to relate but I know it is not amiss for me to say as Chairman of this Special Committee, speaking for the Senate, each and everyone of them had and still has the love and esteem of their fellow Senators and those Senators who came after them and the Senate is happy to be able in this way to preserve their likenesses to generations still to come; the good deeds they did are written large on the history of our State and in the hearts of their fellow-countrymen.

I recognize the Chief Justice, the Honorable Fred H. Davis of Leon County, who will make some remarks relative to the Honorable Patrick Houston, first president of the Senate.

The Chair recognized Hon. Fred H. Davis, Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, to speak of the Honorable Patrick Houston, first President of the Senate.

Remarks by Chief Justice Fred H. Davis:

Honorable Patrick Houston, who served as President of the State Senate at the Special Session of the Legislature called in 1889, was born at Savannah, Georgia, Sept. 20, 1837. His parents were Edward and Claudia Bond Houston, both members of old Southern families, the Houston family having,



while Patrick Houstoun was an infant in arms, emigrated from Georgia, and settled in the vicinity of Leon County in 1839, about six years before Florida was admitted into the Union. He had seven brothers and sisters, Edward, James, P. S., George, Nina, Anne, Lila and Claudia, all of whom in their adult life continued to reside in the State and they as ancestors, have formed the nucleus of many of Florida's present families of influence.

Young Houstoun received his elementary education in his native State but his academic education was received at the University of Virginia from which institution he graduated with honors in 1857 at the age of twenty. Returning to Tallahassee, he married Miss Martha Branch Bradford, the beautiful and talented daughter of a pioneer Leon County family.

To this union were born two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, Claudia Bond Houstoun, was married to Hon. George P. Raney, a prominent lawyer of Tampa, Florida, while the other daughter, Martha Branch Houstoun, became the wife of Hon. Perry G. Wall, another outstanding citizen of Southwest Florida. James P. S. Houstoun, one of the sons, served for many years as Sheriff of Leon County and was regarded as the county's outstanding Democratic leader until the day of his death. The other son, Edward A. Houstoun, forsaking political inclinations, associated himself with the activities of the world of business and finance in which calling he attained an eminence that characterized him as one of the business leaders of his time.

The name "Houstoun" is said to have originated from the fact that the original stock was from the ancient Hugo family of Hugostown, Scotland. In ancient days the old family was known as the "family of Hugostown", which appellation was subsequently changed in America to that of "Houstoun" as a convenient form of expression for "Hugostown".

By occupation Patrick Houstoun was an agriculturist and raiser of fine horses and cattle. The family homestead was situated where the land now comprising the Tallahassee Golf Club and County Club Estates is located, and upon the old southern plantation maintained there by Patrick Houstoun were produced many of the prize winning cattle and horses of the ante-bellum and immediate post bellum period.

When the War between the States ensued, Houstoun, who possessed a splendid military training and who was one of the State's most accomplished horsemen, organized and became the commanding officer of a unit in the military organization known as "Kilcrease's Light Artillery", an organization which distinguished itself at the battle of Natural Bridge by saving the Capital of Florida from falling into the hands of what were attacking enemy troops engaged in an assault upon the military outposts that had been established to protect the City of Tallahassee from capture.

After the war, Houstoun held several political positions as follows: Senator from Leon County, 1887; Adjutant General under Governor Mitchell by appointment in 1893, continued in office by reappointment by Governor Bloxham in 1897. In 1900 he was elected as his own successor in office and served as Adjutant General until his death May 6, 1901, at the age of sixty-four years. "General" Houstoun, as he was then familiarly known because of his military title, was followed in the office of Adjutant General by the appointment of Hon. W. A. MacWilliams, one of the present members of the Senate, as his successor in June, 1901.

"General" Houstoun was for many years an outstanding figure in State affairs. As a Democrat he was always loyal to his party, and rendered noteworthy service as Democratic leader during the troublesome period of reconstruction that followed the conclusion of the war of 1861-1865. He was a member of, and always a faithful attendance upon, the Episcopal Church. His fraternal affiliations embraced membership in the Masonic Lodge.

Among the leading State figures now living who served in one capacity or another at the session of the Senate presided over by Patrick Houstoun as President may be mentioned Charles B. Parkhill, of Tampa, former Circuit Judge and Justice of the Supreme Court, and now States Attorney of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, who was then a Senator from Escambia County; Charles A. Finley, honorary Secretary of the Senate, who was then Secretary of the Senate; B. L. Blackburn, of Tampa, who was then Reading Clerk; Fred L. Stringer a former Senator and now a Circuit Judge, who was then Assistant Senate Messenger, and Wm. R. Coulter, Jr., of Bronson, Fla., who was then a page.

The death of General Patrick Houstoun on May 6, 1901, brought to a close a life of patriotic service rendered to his native state by a man whose family with its state wide con-

nections has left an indelible impress on Florida's history and progress.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Hon. Fred H. Davis the portrait of Hon. Patrick Houstoun, first President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Senator Hilburn of the 26th Senatorial District, to speak of Hon. J. B. Wall, second President of the Senate.

By Senator Hilburn—

Mr. Chairman:

Judge Joseph B. Wall, president of the Senate during the regular session of 1889, was noteworthy as a lawyer, jurist and legislator. He was born in Hernando County, Jan. 23, 1847, his parents being Perry G. and Barbara (Baisden) Wall, both of Georgia.

Judge Wall was educated in the common schools of Hernando County, but in 1868 went to the University of Virginia to take his law course. Immediately after his graduation in 1869, young Wall began the practice of law in Brooksville. Seeking a larger field he removed to Tampa four years later. In 1874 he was appointed State's Attorney, a position he held four years. He was a member of the Florida Senate during the 1887, 1889 and 1891 sessions and was chosen president of that body at the opening of regular session of 1889. In 1893 he was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of Record for Hillsborough County, and in 1897 he was reappointed to this position. Soon after Judge Wall was elevated to the position of State's Attorney of the sixth judicial circuit, but resigned in 1899 to accept the judgeship of his circuit.

Judge Wall made an excellent reputation in each of the positions he filled. The proof of this is that he held appointments from a number of governors, at least one of whom was not of the political faith of the Democratic party. But were this proof not sufficient, he was elected to the presidency of the Senate, when there were other members of that body as well-known as he. Among Judge Wall's associates in the Senate were such men as Captain Theodore Randell, Robert F. Rogers, C. B. Parkhill, Captain Patrick Houstoun, and Capt. Francis A. Hendry.

Judge Wall was an outstanding man, even among such men as I have named. I believe it has been said by one who heard Andrew Jackson's first inaugural address: "Here is a man who would be a remarkable man even in a body of remarkable men." Judge Wall was an outstanding man among outstanding men. It was he and men of his type who laid the foundations on which Florida has been built.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Senator Hilburn the Chair then recognized Hon. C. Edmund Worth, member of the House of Representatives from Hillsborough County, to speak of the Honorable J. B. Wall.

By Mr. Worth—

Mr. Chairman, His Excellency the Governor, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am deeply conscious of the honor that has been conferred upon me in asking me to be the spokesman on this occasion of the unveiling of the portrait of the Honorable Joseph B. Wall, President of the Senate of this state from 1889 to 1891. Grandson as I am of Hillsborough County pioneers it affords me distinct pleasure to assist in honoring this one of our greatest pioneers.

The Honorable Joseph B. Wall was born January 23, 1847, in Hernando County, Florida, of Perry G. and Barbara Baisden Wall, both natives of Georgia who had settled in that county (then known as Benton County) when it was but two years old. He received his education in such public schools as Hernando County then afforded and graduated in law from the University of Virginia. He returned to his native county to practice law in Brooksville. Meanwhile, however, though a mere youth he had served in the Confederate Army in the war between the states. In 1872 he moved to Tampa where he continued to reside until his death, December 22, 1911. The pleasure it affords me is even more distinct because his only child, wife of the Honorable C. B. Parkhill, present State Attorney in Hillsborough County, and his grandchildren bear well the honor of their noble ancestor.

He made his mark as a leader in the bar of South Florida from the early days of his practice. He served as State's Attorney and subsequently, upon the adoption of the new constitution, as a State Senator for six years, serving one short term of two years and one full term of four years. It was in the beginning of his full term in 1889 that he was elevated to the Presidency of the Senate of this State. An interesting in-

cident contributed to his election. The yellow fever epidemic had become a scourge in Duval County. Its origin was unknown, the means of treatment peculiar. No one then dreamed that a mosquito was responsible for its carriage. The Governor called a special session of the Legislature in February, 1889, to enact special health legislation to assist in stamping out the epidemic. At that session Patrick Houstoun was elected President of the Senate and would possibly have served on at the regular session in April of that year but for the discovery that with a short term Senator as President of the Senate there would be no constitutional successor to the Governor should the Governor die between the general election and the election of a new President of the Senate. Hence then and there was established the custom of selecting a holdover Senator as President of the Senate and in making this selection Judge Wall was chosen.

After his legislative career he returned to Tampa where he served successfully as Judge of the Criminal Court of Record, State Attorney, and Circuit Judge, and where he has left on the public life of the community, and more especially upon the tradition of the bar, the mark of his genius and his personality.

A pioneer but a gentleman, a scholar but a democrat, a jurist but an advocate, a lawmaker but first and foremost a patriot who loved his country and his state above all else.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Senator Hillburn and Mr. Worth, the portrait of Hon. J. B. Wall, second President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Hon. Wm. H. Ellis, Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, to speak of the Honorable Jefferson B. Browne, third President of the Senate.

By Justice Ellis—

Mr. President, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The portrait next to be unveiled is that of the Honorable Jefferson Beale Browne, third President of the Senate of Florida, under the Constitution of 1885 which became effective January 1, 1887.

Mr. Browne was born at Key West, Florida, in June, 1857, attended public school there, and obtained a degree of LL.B. at the University of Iowa in 1880. He was admitted to the Bar in 1880; was married to Miss Frances W. Atkinson, of Oxford, Mississippi, in June, 1889; was Postmaster at Key West from 1886 to 1890, under Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and under the same President was Collector of Customs at the Port of Key West from 1893 to 1897. He was President of the Florida Senate during the Session of 1891 until the Session of 1893, during which time the duties of Governor would have developed upon him if the then Governor had died, resigned, been removed from office or been unable to discharge his official duties. Honorable Francis P. Fleming was then Governor of Florida. The Senate elects a President at each regular Session; so as to avoid a possible hiatus in the Governor's office should that official for any reason be unable to discharge the duties of his office between the general election at which time terms of Senators expire and the following January. The Session of 1891 was a busy one in this State's internal development.

Mr. Browne served the State as Chairman of the Railroad Commission from 1903 to 1907, was Presidential Elector in 1912, and President of the Electoral College in 1913 when Woodrow Wilson was elected President of the United States. Mr. Browne became a member of the Supreme Court in 1917 and was its Chief Justice until 1923. He resigned in June, 1925, to become Judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, which position he now ably occupies. He is a member of the Congregation Church, Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, and a Knight Templar.

As lawyer, statesman and jurist, Judge Browne has served the State well. Liberal in his views, prudent in the exercise of power, learned in discourse, considerate and gracious in his social contacts, courteous and dignified in manner, truthful, magnanimous and faithful in his business relations, he is a veritable exemplar of that type of Florida citizen which our institutions, founded in a lofty conception of official integrity, governmental economy and the public trust nature of public office, are supposed to produce. The product of an educational system which put premium upon individual effort, hard work and studious habits; a system which, though it may have produced liberal views concerning old conventions, did not mistake superficial building upon theoretical models,

shambling awkwardness, and pseudo religious affiliations as cultural attainments.

He is a conservative in political views and believes that the Constitution is not an antiquated instrument serving only the purposes of a forgotten era and ill adapted to the needs of a so called complex industrial social system. Like others of his political school, he believes that the Constitution is a vital document sufficiently capable of guarding the rights of a liberty loving people and of protecting them from the cancerous growth of privilege and statute protecting special interests. He believes that the observance of Constitutional provisions and the study of them will renew the patriotism of one faltering, will increase the brilliancy and enliven the colors of the stars and stripes of our flag, the symbol of a government dedicated to a righteous purpose and maintained in the cause of humanity and the glorification of God.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Justice Ellis the portrait of Hon. Jefferson B. Browne, third President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Hon. Wm. V. Knott, State Treasurer, to speak of the Honorable Wm. H. Reynolds, fourth President of the Senate.

By Mr. Knott—

William H. Reynolds was born at Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, April 21, 1843, and died in this city July 19, 1901, shortly after beginning his second term as Comptroller of Florida.

Educated in his native State, and serving bravely as a soldier of the Confederacy in a Georgia regiment, Mr. Reynolds moved to Florida after the close of the war between the States, settling in Polk County, which thereafter was his home. In private life he was a contractor and an orange grower, in partnership for many years with Hon. John L. Morgan, of Hamilton County, later one of the Railroad Commissioners of this State.

After serving as Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and as Secretary of the last constitutional convention held in this State (in 1885), Mr. Reynolds was elected to the State Senate from the Seventh District, and in 1893 was chosen by his fellow members as their presiding officer, the constitution of 1885 having abolished the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

At the State Democratic Convention held in Ocala in June, 1896, Honorable William D. Bloxham, of Leon County, who had served as Governor from 1881 to 1885, and was at that time filling the office of Comptroller, was unanimously nominated for his second term as Governor, and Mr. Reynolds was nominated to succeed him as Comptroller, being brought forward after a deadlock in the convention between two other distinguished Floridians. Mr. Reynolds' name was suggested by Hon. W. M. McIntosh, Jr., of Leon County, who unselfishly declined the support of leaders of both factions as a compromise candidate, and requested Mr. Reynolds to allow the use of his name.

So ably did Mr. Reynolds discharge the duties of his office, that he was renominated without opposition in the Jacksonville convention of 1900, and served until his sudden death in Tallahassee, from acute indigestion, the following year. By a strange co-incidence his successor, Honorable Alonzo Church Croom, died in the same manner some ten or eleven years later.

After the death of Mr. Reynolds, his family made their home in Tallahassee until the death of Mrs. Reynolds, who was for many years the honored lady principal of the Florida State College for Women.

The cabinet of Governor Jennings, in which Mr. Reynolds was serving at the time of his death, adopted a memorial in which they said, "As a man of high Christian character, of rare executive ability, of fidelity to every trust, of kindly disposition and sincere friendships, and of spotless private life, he was loved and known by all the people of Florida, who will sincerely mourn his loss, and who will cherish his usefulness in sacred remembrance." As his friend during his life time, and for a time one of his successors in office, it is an honor and a privilege for which I am grateful, to be given the opportunity here tonight, thirty-two years after, of making this tribute my own.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks of Hon. Wm. V. Knott the portrait of Hon. Wm. H. Reynolds, fourth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Hon. James B. Whitfield, Senior Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, to speak of the Honorable Frederick T. Myers, fifth President of the Senate.

By Justice Whitfield—

Hon. Frederick Towle Myers was, under the Constitution of 1885, the fifth President of the Senate of the State of Florida, serving from 1895 to 1897.

He was born in Tallahassee, Florida, July 12, 1854, and died in the city of his birth, January 3, 1927. His father, Hon. Selim W. Myers, was an honored citizen of Leon County. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Thomas J. Perkins, Sr., all being among the foremost families of the Capitol City of Florida.

After attending the West Florida Seminary at Tallahassee, Frederick T. Myers graduated with honors from the University of Georgia in 1874. From July 1875 to January 1877, he was Clerk of the Supreme Court of Florida. He studied law, and after his admission to the bar in 1876, engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city for more than fifty years, attaining every honor that ability and exalted character can earn.

For many years he was Attorney for Leon County and for the City of Tallahassee. During his early manhood he was Chief Clerk in the State Treasurer's Office, Chief Clerk in the State Land Office, and was later Land Commissioner for the S. F. & W. Railway Company.

Beginning in 1890 he was three times chosen Senator from Leon County, and for twelve years served with much distinction in the Senate during a period of great moment to the State.

In 1891 he was tendered by Governor F. P. Fleming, and declined, an appointment as Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, in which Circuit the Capital of the State is located.

On December 28, 1876, he married Miss Jessie W. DeCottes of a highly esteemed family, residents of Jacksonville, Florida. She survived her husband only a few years. Their children are, Capt. Selim W. Myers of the United States Army, Mrs. T. Eugene Perkins of this city, and Mr. Wm. Blount Myers, a prominent Attorney of Tallahassee. There are also several grandchildren. Other relatives are greatly respected citizens of the State.

A learned and cultured gentleman of sterling character, dignity of bearing, genial manners, and loyalty to the principles of efficient government and equal opportunities among citizens, the life of Hon. Frederick Towle Myers was one of distinguished usefulness. Such a life may well be emulated by all who aspire to serve their country and to assist their fellowman in the struggles and achievements of human experience.

His talent and energy as counselor and legislator have made a lasting impress upon the laws and jurisprudence of his native State. The high ethical standards of the Tallahassee bar were maintained through his recognized leadership and his personal and professional influence.

His exemplary life and patriotic contributions to the general welfare are appreciated, and will ever be remembered by the people of Florida.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Justice Whitfield the portrait of Hon. Fred T. Myers, fifth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Senator D. Stuart Gillis of the 3rd Senatorial District, to speak of the Honorable Chas. J. Perrenot, sixth President of the Senate.

By Senator Gillis—

Mr. President, fellow members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Charles J. Perrenot was the sixth President of the Florida Senate under our present Constitution. He was first elected to the Legislature from the First Senatorial District, then composed of Santa Rosa County, in 1892. He was at one time a law partner of that distinguished public servant, Honorable Ernest Amos, late Comptroller of the State of Florida. In his first session as a member of the Senate, he occupied what must seem to us a remarkable position; he was chairman of two committees, indicating to my mind one of two things, either that he was a very industrious man, or that there were fewer bills for consideration than in these later years. In proper respect to his memory, we choose to believe the former was the case. In 1896 Senator Perrenot was re-elected to the Senate, and upon the convening of the Legislature in 1897 was made President of the Senate. That was perhaps the most memorable of all the sessions of the Legislature of this State. That was the session during which that wild and turbulent contest for election to the United States Senate was staged between Wilkinson Call, W. D. Chipley and John N. C. Stockton, finally resulting in the election of Stephen R. Mallory, of Pensacola, when it was apparent that neither of the other candidates could gain a majority. As President of the Senate,

Mr. Perrenot presided over the joint session, acquitting himself with great credit as an able and impartial umpire.

We are honored tonight by having with us as Senators at this session, two gentlemen who were prominent in that great contest—Honorable John Watson, of Miami, who was the campaign manager for Colonel W. D. Chipley, and Honorable H. H. Lewis who made the nominating speech for Stephen R. Mallory, the dark horse in the race, who became the winner.

Senator Perrenot was not permitted to complete his term of office. Before the session of 1899 he had passed on. He was held in high regard by his colleagues and it would seem a fitting tribute to his memory to repeat the words appearing in the Senate Journal of 1899, used by his fellow members in commemorating his untimely death:

"Whereas, since the last convening of this Honorable body, Almighty God, in his Divine wisdom has seen fit to take from among us our honored and beloved member, who, by his courtesy, integrity and distinguished ability, had endeared himself to all who knew him, either in person or by reputation, a man whom we all admired and loved, and in whose counsel and wisdom we had learned to confide, who to his friends was always faithful, to his opponents eminently fair and considerate, and who, in his devotion to every duty, was firm and unswerving. Therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida, that in the death of our late President, Honorable C. J. Perrenot, of Santa Rosa County, the State and this body have lost a true citizen and an able counsellor and statesman."

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Senator Gillis, the portrait of Hon. Chas. J. Perrenot, sixth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Hon. Lorenzo A. Wilson of Jacksonville, to speak of the Honorable Frank Adams, seventh and ninth President of the Senate.

By Mr. Wilson—

I deem it a privilege and an honor to stand in this historic Senate at the unveiling of the portraits of its past Presidents and say a few words for the Journal of the Senate regarding my friend, Honorable Frank Adams, who when Senator from Hamilton County enjoyed the distinction of being the only man ever before or since elected twice as President of the Senate.

Senator Adams is an unusual man. For years he was a leading business factor at Jasper and Lake City when those places were the centers of the cotton industry of the state and was the principal trader there. He often went to work at three o'clock in the morning and at nightfall was found still working at his desk. Whatever he achieved was made by himself and accomplished by unrelenting toil.

He served his district as Senator from 1895 to 1907 and during his entire legislative service was a dominant personality of that body. He made his position known on all public questions and while often urged to be a candidate for higher office would never permit the use of his name. During his service in the Senate the Buckman Bill creating the State University and College for Women became a law. The State Geological Survey law went on the Statute Books and the drainage of the Everglades became a state activity. He voted for more liberal appropriation for education and served in the Senate in those days when the foundations were being laid for a more progressive Florida.

He wore his honors with dignity and simplicity and retired voluntarily from public life. Leaving Hamilton County he transferred his activities to my county of Duval, becoming interested in the Barnett National Bank and for many years was its president. He was an able, decisive and markedly careful banker in administering funds entrusted to his bank by its depositors.

He is a splendid citizen who loves his state and interested in the development of its business and industries. He is best loved by those who know him best and is secure in the esteem of his contemporaries and his neighbors as a loyal friend and one who can be depended upon.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Mr. Wilson the portrait of Hon. Frank Adams, seventh and ninth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Senator Pat Whitaker of the 34th Senatorial District, to speak of the Honorable Thomas Palmer, eighth President of the Senate.

By Senator Whitaker—

Mr. Chairman: In the years 1895, '97, '99, 1901 and 1903, the State of Florida was fortunate and Hillsborough County, in particular, in having as the Senator representing that

district a man of towering ability, tenacious, and at the same time fair and impartial. His fellow Senators, recognizing his ability and fairness, selected him as President of the 1901 session, he being the eighth President of the Senate. He was born in Burke County, Georgia, April 6, 1859, and was brought to Madison County, Florida, at the age of three months and has devoted his life to the welfare and upbuilding of Florida. He served as State Attorney of the old Sixth Judicial Circuit when it consisted of nine counties from Citrus to Monroe. He served in this capacity from 1899 until 1895 without opposition. He achieved outstanding success as an advocate before the courts, enjoying at all times the confidence and respect of all the Judges. He believed that public office was a public trust. Florida owes him much for he has contributed unstintingly of his time and talent to its growth and development. He is a great lawyer, able statesman and a valued and respected citizen. He has in turn brought honor upon the body that honored him as its President. He is still living in Tampa, Florida, where he is continuing his effective work for his State, and is gives us pleasure to pay tribute to that great man. Honorable Thomas Palmer, the eighth President of the Florida Senate.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Senator Whitaker the portrait of Hon. Thomas Palmer, eighth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Justice Rivers H. Buford of the Supreme Court of Florida, to speak of the United States Senator Park Trammell, tenth President of the Senate.

By Justice Buford—

Mr. President, Senators and Fellow Citizens:

It is with pleasure that I avail myself of this opportunity to express a few remarks concerning the tenth President of the Florida State Senate under the Constitution of 1885.

Senator Park Trammell was born in Macon County, Alabama, on April 9, 1876. His family moved to Florida when he was an infant. He was educated in the public schools of Polk County and during his boyhood was engaged as clerk and bookkeeper in stores in Tampa. He studied law at Vanderbilt University at Nashville and at Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., where he graduated in 1899 with the degree of L. L. D. He was married to Miss Virginia Darby of Lakeland on November 21, 1900. Mrs. Trammell was a woman much beloved by all who knew her and was a constant helpmate to the Senator until she died on March 14, 1922.

Senator Trammell was admitted to practice law at the Bar of Florida in 1899 and located in Lakeland and Tampa where he practiced his profession until he became Governor.

He has been an active figure in politics for nearly one-third of a century, during which time he has continuously held public office, beginning with that of Mayor of Lakeland in 1900-1902. He came to the Florida House of Representatives from Polk County in 1903, in 1904 he was elected State Senator from the Seventh District and served during the sessions of 1905 and 1907, becoming President of this body for the session of 1905. Since then he has been Attorney General, Governor and United States Senator, which latter position he now holds.

The advancement of Senator Trammell has not been one attained upon flowery beds of ease. When he became a candidate for Attorney General subject to the primaries of 1908 he entered that campaign against one who had made a splendid record as Attorney General, the Honorable William H. Ellis who for more than eighteen years now has been an honored Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida. Attorney General Ellis had instituted and successfully maintained in behalf of the State some of the most important litigation in the history of Florida and had accomplished in that position as much as any man could hope to accomplish in the discharge of the duties of that important office. Yet, the result was the nomination of Senator Trammell which was followed by his election.

When he became a candidate for Governor in 1912 he was opposed by the Honorable Cromwell Gibbons, who at that time was a prominent figure in State politics, and by the Honorable William H. Milton of Marianna, whose family name is enshrined forever on the pages of Florida's history, a man who had served his people well in the United States Senate and who was a foeman worthy of any adversary. Here again Senator Trammell demonstrated his ability as a leader and received the assurance of the confidence of the people of Florida by his nomination and election to the office of Governor. When he in 1916 became a candidate for the United States Senate he faced that popular versatile campaigner Honorable Perry Wall of Tampa, Honorable Albert W. Gil-

christ, whom the people of Florida loved and honored, and the Honorable Nathan P. Bryan, then the incumbent of the office and who had during his tenure thereof established for himself a nation-wide reputation as one of the country's leading statesmen and most able legislators, a man whose private and political record and reputation was above reproach, a man who was known then to be close to the President of the United States, the immortal Woodrow Wilson; and with all this array, he came forth from the primaries the nominee of the Democratic Party of Florida for the office of United States Senator.

In 1922 he was a candidate to succeed himself and was again opposed by the Honorable Albert W. Gilchrist and was again the victor.

In 1928 again he was a candidate for the same position and was opposed by the Honorable John W. Martin, who was probably then conceded to be the strongest opponent which he could have had from the ranks of the Democratic Party in this State. The result was, as it had ever been, a victory for Trammell.

In all campaigns Senator Trammell has pursued the course of being fair and courteous to his opponents. No charge of unfair tactics or mud-slinging has ever been placed at his door and it is also true that no opponent of his has ever been able to find in his public or private life one thing which would throw even the shadow of suspicion upon his honor or integrity. Today, after thirty odd years of service, he holds a higher place in the affections and in the confidence of the people of Florida than he ever held before.

As President of the Senate, by his fair and able administration of the duties of a presiding officer, he endeared himself to the members of this body and won for himself a respect and confidence which has never wavered. He has ever proved himself worthy of the trusts reposed in him.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Justice Buford the portrait of Hon. Park Trammell, tenth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Senator Arthur Gomez of the 24th Senatorial District, to speak of the Honorable W. Hunt Harris, eleventh President of the Senate.

By Senator Gomez—

Mr. Chairman: On yonder wall hangs the picture of one who was once my friend and fellow townsman. Three minutes is far too short indeed to praise his many virtues. His highest and all absorbing purpose in life was that of being a loving husband and affectionate parent. Equally splendid was his devotion to public duty, always giving freely of his rare ability as a lawyer of major magnitude.

Today his spirit hovers over this Senate Chamber in silent companionship with those with whom he was associated while a valuable member of this Senate and an honored and respected presiding officer thereof.

Removing the wall of cloth at this unveiling ceremony affords me an honor greater than I had ever hoped would be my privilege.

In revealing the image of him whose life was wrapped up in domestic attachments, partiotic love of country and reverence of Almighty God, my eulogy of the late Honorable W. Hunt Harris is reluctantly relinquished. Only a few of such great men are given to posterity, and thus our vision is restricted to the sublime personality of all like him, my personal friend and fellow citizen.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Senator Gomez the portrait of Hon. W. Hunt Harris, eleventh President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Justice Armstead Brown of the Supreme Court of Florida, to speak of the Honorable Fred M. Hudson, twelfth President of the Senate.

By Justice Brown—

Mr. President and Members of the Senate: Senator Frederick M. Hudson was born February 2, 1871, in Jefferson County, Arkansas. Reared under the influence of the finest traditions of the Old South, descended from a long line of worthy ancestry running back to several of the twenty-five barons who led in wresting Magna Carta from King John in A. D. 1215 (a fact which the Senator himself, with his usual modesty, as always kept in the background), a graduate of both the academic and law departments of Washington and Lee University, and having lived and practiced law from his early young manhood in the virile enterprising and somewhat cosmopolitan atmosphere of Southeastern Florida, he has, while holding fast to the fine traditions of his youth, kept pace with, and has been one of the leaders of, the remark-

able growth and development of our East Coast country, of which all Florida has been proud.

Who," says the poet, "is the happy Warrior? Who is he That every man in arms should wish to be? It is the generous spirit, who, when brought Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought Upon the plan that pleased his boyish thought: Whose high endeavors are an inward light That makes the path before him always bright: Who, if he rise to station of command, Rises by open means, and there will stand On honorable terms, or else retire, And in himself possess his own desire; Who comprehends his trust, and to the same Keeps faithful with singleness of aim— This is the happy Warrior; this is he That every man in arms should wish to be."

These lines might well have been applied to the subject of this sketch.

His boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Arkansas but as early as 1890 his parents occupied a winter home on Indian River. Since that time Senator Hudson's interest in and knowledge of the affairs of this State have been intimate. He first practiced law in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he served as City Attorney. Shortly thereafter he came to Florida, and entered the practice of law in Miami, which has been his home ever since. He was elected as a member of the State Senate in 1904 and served continuously, and with distinguished ability, in this honorable body until 1916. At the session of 1909, he was elected President of the Senate. When his name was presented by a fellow member, he said, among other things, "He is as modest and gentle as a woman, but, when occasion demands, he can be as fierce as a lion." He was from the very first one of the leaders of the Senate and at the close of the strenuous session of his presidency, he was unanimously voted to be one of the best presiding officers the Senate had ever had. Having served the State so well as a legislator, his friends persuaded him to run for Governor in 1916, and though he did not win, he retained the respect and confidence of friend and foe, and retired to private life to win even greater laurels, and far greater material rewards, as a lawyer. As an evidence of the esteem of his fellow lawyers, he was elected as the first president of the Dade County Bar Association; and from his retirement from public life in 1916 to this good day he has been recognized as a leader of the bar of Southeastern Florida, distinguished alike for his great ability and high ethics as a lawyer and for his fine integrity and courage as a man. As a private citizen he has always been public spirited, a Christian gentleman in the highest sense of those words, and has contributed greatly to the growth and development, both materially and morally, of Miami and Southeast Florida. Through prosperity and disaster, through storm and sunshine, he has stood with his people, and he, like they, have stood the test.

In addition to his private practice, he was persuaded by the Florida Railroad Commission to become their special counsel, carrying through the State and Federal Courts some very important and historic cases involving the principles of the public regulation of common carriers.

He has been fortunate in his family relations. He was married in early manhood to a splendid and gifted young woman, Miss Nora B. Andrews of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and he has often been heard to say that for what success he has attained in life he owes more to his wife and mother than to all the rest of the world.

While a man of serious purpose, he has always been blessed with a keen sense of humor. This has made him one of the most popular after-dinner speakers in Miami, where he has long been in demand as a toastmaster at bar association banquets and other similar occasions.

Having practiced law for some years at the same bar with Senator Hudson, and having long since come to know him intimately, I appreciate the privilege of being allowed to pay this imperfect tribute to his sterling worth. Still strong, sturdy, and courageous, in the prime of life, broadminded, with a heart which beats in sympathy with all mankind, and standing in the forefront of the Florida bar, he also stands out as a great, patriotic private citizen, devoted to the best interests of our glorious State of Florida and its brave, splendid, and undaunted people.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Justice Brown the portrait of Hon. Fred M. Hudson, twelfth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Senator Bernard H. English of

the 14th Senatorial District, to speak of the Honorable Fred P. Cone, thirteenth President of the Senate.

By Senator English—

The subject of this sketch, Honorable F. P. Cone, of Lake City, Florida, served in this body for two terms and as president of this body in 1911. While it is impossible in the short time allotted to discuss in detail the many matters in which he interested himself while a member of this body, let it be said that Mr. Cone was always interested in legislation which tended to benefit the common people of our State.

He was fearless by nature and inclination. Being born in Columbia county, Florida, he came from a family which has long rendered distinguished service to this State and Nation. His grandfather was a captain under commission from Andrew Jackson while Military Governor of Florida. His father and members of his family rendered distinguished service in the Civil War, Spanish American War, and likewise in the World War. A close relative, Honorable Hutch I. Cone, is now rendering service as head of the United States Shipping Board.

Thus we see that Mr. Cone has developed from a line of citizenship which has always fought for the interest of our Country. While in the senate, Senator Cone took a great interest in the question of securing uniform text books for our State. It was under his leadership and guidance that the first law was passed on this subject which gave a fixed and uniform price to be paid by the school children of our State. He secured the passage of the first Blue Sky Law which was placed on the statute books of our State, and thereby protected the public in a way which they had never been cared for before.

In these and other measures which he supported and worked for the passage, Senator Cone kept the interest of the common people of this State always uppermost in his mind. In his legislative matters, as in private life he has always been a worker for the common good.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks of Senator English the portrait of Hon. Fred P. Cone, thirteenth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Senator Spessard L. Holland of the 7th Senatorial District, to speak of the Honorable Herbert J. Drane, fourteenth President of the Senate.

By Senator Holland:

Mr. President, Members of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I deem it a distinct honor and privilege to speak briefly upon the life, the achievements, and the splendid personal qualities of Honorable Herbert Jackson Drane, the fourteenth President of this Senate, who presided over its deliberations in the regular session of 1913. Mr. Drane is a native of Kentucky, where he was born on June 20, 1863. He attended the country schools at his home in Franklin, Kentucky, but had to leave school on account of ill health at the age of fourteen. His further education was obtained largely by private study.

In November, 1883, when only twenty years of age, Mr. Drane came to Florida as a member of a party of engineers doing railroad construction work for the Plant system, now the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. His party established a camp in Polk County on a beautiful timbered site surrounded by numerous lakes. At that time there were no permanent inhabitants at that location, but the railroad construction camp became the nucleus of what is now the charming City of Lakeland. Mr. Drane was so impressed with the possibilities of that portion of the State that he abandoned the railroad construction work and took up his permanent residence at Lakeland, returning to Kentucky only to bring back his bride, Miss Mary Wright.

In the field of business Mr. Drane is one of the early builders and developers of Imperial Polk County and the great interior section of south Florida. He has conducted a large real estate and insurance business, has participated actively in the citrus industry, and has likewise, as a director of one of the phosphate companies, had part in the building of the phosphate industry.

In the field of government and politics his service has been outstanding. He served as mayor of Lakeland, as county commissioner, and in 1903 as a member of the Florida House of Representatives. From 1913 to 1917 Mr. Drane was a member of this body, enjoying the honor of election as its President for the 1913 Session.

In 1916 Mr. Drane was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of Florida, taking his seat in March, 1917, and continuing without interruption until 1933 his service to his district and to the state and nation. His ability and his sound patriotism were recognized by his repeated selection



throughout many years as a member of the important and exclusive Naval Affairs Committee. The high quality of Mr. Drane's service here in the Florida Legislature was continued throughout his membership in the National House of Representatives. He rendered there outstanding service to the citrus and agricultural industries of Florida and to the Marine shipping interests of our State. I feel that I should make particular reference to the tenderly sympathetic treatments which he always extended to disabled veterans of the Great War, as well as to the widows and dependants of such veterans. Perhaps his devotion to these unfortunates was accentuated by reason of the fact that his only son, Ossian W. Drane, the first white boy born in Lakeland, died shortly following the War of a disease incident to his military service.

The achievements of Mr. Drane are so splendid, his public service is so outstanding, and his character so fully measures up to the highest standards of Southern manhood that I deem it a great personal privilege to make these few and entirely unworthy remarks in connection with the unveiling of his portrait in this chamber where it will bear permanent testimony to the love and affection which the members of this body, as well as the citizens of this State, as a whole, feel toward this splendid citizen of Florida.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Senator Holland the portrait of Hon. Herbert J. Drane, fourteenth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Hon. J. R. Kelly, State's Attorney, to speak of the Honorable Chas. E. Davis, fifteenth President of the Senate.

By Mr. Kelly—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Senate:

I am here this evening to state very briefly the history, accomplishments and attainments in the life of my friend Judge Charles E. Davis. Judge Davis was born in Jefferson County, Florida, February 1, 1873, moved to Madison County, Florida, with his parents in 1879. He is a graduate of the Old Florida State College at Lake City, Florida, and of the College of Law of Washington and Lee University. He was admitted to practice law in Florida in 1894, and was married to Miss Leila Stoy of Lake City, Florida, February 15th, 1898. Was Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1907. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Legislature of Florida session of 1909 and served two terms in the Senate of Florida, session of 1911 to 1917 inclusive and presided over that body as President during the session of 1915 and was a Supreme Court Commissioner under the act of the legislature of 1929 and was such Commissioner until December 1, 1932. The qualities of Judge Charles E. Davis are so well known in Florida, so well and happily has he conducted his regular occupation that every day is multiplying the relations confirming the accuracy and augmenting the number of his ideas. He is rising in the scale of intellectual beings gathering new strength with every difficulty when he subdues. There exists such a perfect confidence in him that he is enjoying today as his pleasure that which yesterday he labored at as his toil.

"The law of worthy life is fundamentally, the law of strife. It is only through labor and painful efforts, by grim energy and resolute courage that we move on to better things." This and the office of a devoted husband and a loving father has made him the lawyer, the Statesman and the Jurist that he is. I see him as a lawyer, who in practice measures up to all the finer traditions of the profession, fearless of opposition, calm and secure in the tireless research and preparation, courteous, yet firm in position assumed, alert and resourceful, ever on guard of the interests of his client and fighting forcefully, yet ethically, to the last. A wise counsellor and a forceful, logical advocate.

As a Statesman Judge Charles E. Davis is a man who in the conscientious discharge of his duties, dares to stand alone. To him the sense of duty well done is sweeter than the applause of the world.

As a Jurist it may be said of him as of Abraham Lincoln, "He was as just to the rich and well-born as to the poor and humble—a thing rare among politicians."

The following quotation from Oscar Wilde expresses my friendship for Judge Charles E. Davis: "If a friend of mine gave a feast, and did not invite me to it, I should not mind a bit—but if—a friend of mine had a sorrow and refused to allow me to share it, I should feel it most bitterly. If he shut the door of his house of mourning against me, I would move back again and again and beg to be admitted so that I might share in what I was entitled to share. If he thought me unworthy, unfit to weep, with him, I should feel it as the most poignant

humiliation, as the most terrible mode for which disgrace could be inflicted on me."

Gaffey said:

Let death open or lock his gate,  
Let the lillies break or bend,  
And the iron will of fate  
Sorrows now or fortune send—  
As for me, I have a friend.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Mr. Kelly the portrait of Hon. Chas. E. Davis, fifteenth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized former Governor Cary A. Hardee to speak of the Honorable John B. Johnson, now a Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, sixteenth President of the Senate.

By Mr. Hardee—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I speak of a human man and greater for his humanity.

There is some embarrassment in talking about a friend when he may be present in the audience and possibly listening in. I remember particularly the first time I ever saw Senator Johnson. He had on a long Prince Albert coat, high silk hat and he wore a mustache that would have done honor to the Patriarch of old. I knew him in our days of association at Live Oak as I know him now to be a man of action and does with a will what his hands find to do. At the bridge table if he has five honors, several aces and kings, he slams with a vengeance. On the golf course no wooden clubs soil his hand but with the cold steel of his irons he dubs them home. I do not know what changes the passing years may have brought, neither do I know the effect of the weight of official responsibility. I do know, however, that in the old days in the cool of the evening when the ginger ale was passed and generally in generous portions, he was no sipper, but downed it with one grand flourish. Senator Johnson believed in no half way measures. What he did, he did vigorously. In his fights upon this floor he used no rapier. He swung a battle axe. He never shot a pop gun. He pulled the trigger of a Big Bertha.

I am thinking more soberly of his mental poise, of his courage, or his devotion to duty, and of his rugged honesty. I have known him long and favorably. I brought him to Tallahassee while I was Governor as Attorney for the II Board and the Drainage Board. He filled those places with credit and distinction. No man has ever brought to the performance of his duty a more conscientious regard for his official responsibility than did Senator Johnson. He realized the responsibilities of office and met them in an admirable manner. While others were avoiding difficult situations Johnson never side stepped. He never left the Senate Chamber to avoid taking a stand on any question, however controversial it might have been.

His Legislative course was likewise marked by a fine courage so much needed in these troublesome times. He didn't stop to ask which is the popular side, but he exemplified the courage to do what he thought was right. It is refreshing to note so many high Executive Officials now meeting such responsibility. Our own President for instance has set a new standard of courageous action and many of our Governors, like McNut of Ind., Conner of Miss., and Sholtz of Florida, are doing the same thing. I think one of the finest qualities that a Legislator may possess is real moral courage to do right.

I am glad to add this word of testimonial to Senator Johnson. He deserves it all and more. The Senate acted very properly when they elevated him to its highest position after years of useful service. He stands out in the front line of that galaxy of Senate Immortals.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Governor Hardee the portrait of Hon. John B. Johnson, sixteenth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Senator J. B. Stewart of the 28th Senatorial District, to speak of his former law partner, the Honorable James E. Calkins, seventeenth President of the Senate.

By Senator Stewart—

Honorable James E. Calkins was born in Lake County, Indiana, but at the age of two years he was brought south by his parents. He was given a good education in the common schools and in the University of Georgia, from which institution he graduated in 1901 with the degree of LL. B. That same year he began the practice of law in Nassau County, Florida, where he had settled, and from the first met with marked success in his profession.

In 1906 Mr. Calkins was elected as one of the representatives



of Nassau County in the State Legislature and such was his success that he was re-elected in 1908. In 1910 he was elected to the State Senate from his district and his people continued him in this position until he moved to Miami in 1925. Senator Calkins, from the time of his first legislative session in 1907 until the close of his service was regarded as one of the outstanding members of the Legislature. He was brilliant in debate, an expert parliamentarian and a close student of public questions. In 1919 Senator Calkins was unanimously chosen president of the Florida Senate and in this position he acquitted himself with great credit.

During the years of his legislative career Senator Calkins held two other very important State positions. In 1915 he was appointed State Commissioner to revise the laws of Florida and the Revised General Statutes of 1920 bears his name as Commissioner. In 1919 he was appointed General Counsel for the Florida Railroad Commission, which position he held until 1925 when he resigned to become a member of the law firm of Loftin, Stokes & Calkins, of Miami, Florida.

Senator Calkins was mayor of Fernandina from 1915 to 1919, resigning at the latter date. In 1906 he was commissioned Captain of Infantry and for many years commanded Company B, first regiment of Infantry, Florida State Troops. He is a life-long Democrat, a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Dade County Bar Association, a charter member of the State Bar Association, and a member of the American Bar Association.

Senator Calkins is quiet and unassuming in manner, kindly in disposition and at all times a man of tact, courtesy and discernment. He is a scholar and a gentleman. The name of James E. Calkins is written large in the history of public affairs in Florida.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Senator Sewart the portrait of Hon. James E. Calkins, seventeenth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Hon. Theodore T. Turnbull, former member of the Senate, to speak of the Honorable W. A. MacWilliams of St. Augustine, present member of the Senate, who was the eighteenth President of the Senate.

By Mr. Turnbull:

Mr. Chairman: As I have sat here tonight and witnessed the unveiling of the portraits of seventeen of the Past Presidents of this body and listened to distinguished citizens recount their many virtues and praise their unselfish labors for the State I recall with peculiar pleasure the long association I had in this Chamber with one who has unselfishly given of his best efforts for Florida through a long and brilliant legislative career, the Hon. W. A. MacWilliams of the Thirty-first Senatorial District, the eighteenth President of the Senate. And it is a distinct honor and great privilege to speak briefly upon his life and achievements.

Senator MacWilliams was born January 9, 1863, in Camden, N. J. He resided in Philadelphia until 1870 when his parents moved to Baltimore where he lived until February 18, 1885, coming to Florida at that time and residing in Jacksonville until August 15th of the same year, then he moved to St. Augustine where he has since lived.

Senator MacWilliams attended public schools of Baltimore and Baltimore City College, but was compelled at the early age of fourteen to leave school and earn a living. In early manhood he had ambition to be a lawyer and studied at night after the hours of his employment were over. He was a member of the Baltimore Bar and was admitted to practice in this State June 11, 1885.

Senator MacWilliams has lead an active life. He was with the organization of the St. Augustine Guards, a Military Company in 1885. He was its First Lieutenant and his connection with the Militia of the State from that time has been continuous up until a few years ago, he having held the ranks of First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Colonel and Brigadier-General, Florida National Guard, and at one time was Adjutant-General of the State. He was acting Adjutant-General, and had control of the city of Jacksonville immediately after the fire of 1901. Governor Jennings, in his next message to the Legislature, paid him a well deserved tribute for his handling of the situation in Jacksonville. He is an honorary member of the Spanish War Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Senator MacWilliams was awarded the Service Medal for his long and active service in the Florida National Guard. He was also awarded a Distinguished Service Medal by the Governor for distinguished service in the handling of the critical conditions caused by the Jacksonville fire in 1901 when that city was almost totally destroyed by fire.

He is prominently connected with many Fraternal Orders, being at one time a member of the Elks, Moose, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Masons. He has been Master of the Blue Lodge of Masons, High Priest of the Chapter, and Commander of the Commandery, and is also a prominent member of Morocco Temple, being its Representative to the Imperial Council on three different occasions.

He was one of the organizers of the Florida State Bar Association and is an active member thereof. He was its President in 1912.

During his long political career he has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace, County Judge, City Judge, City Attorney, County Attorney, a member of both the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the Florida Legislature. He has been identified with many of the business institutions of his city from time to time and in 1905 and 1906 he was President of the Board of Trade and secured retention of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind School in St. Augustine and donated to the State of Florida the land upon which many of the buildings of said school now stand, and was at once time President of the Board of Trustees of said school before the creation of the Board of Control.

He was married to Gertrude A. de Medicis of St. Augustine on December 1, 1886. Four children were born to them, William A., Jr., who died May 31, 1889, Gertrude E. Calhoun, Mary Ione, the wife of R. L. Hendricks, and Robert Emmett MacWilliams.

Senator MacWilliams first came to the Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives from St. Johns County in 1899.

He then served as a member of the Senate in the sessions of 1901 and 1903.

Returning to his first love, he was a member of the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1913.

The admiration of his constituents for his able and courageous discharge of his duties as a legislator again earned for him a seat in the Senate where he served during the sessions of 1917, 1919, 1921 and 1923.

In recognition of his special fitness for the office he was elected President of the Senate and presided over its deliberations during the session of 1921.

He was recognized as one of the greatest parliamentary leaders of either branch of the Legislature, and in his services as President of the Senate, by his sparkling wit, his vigor and impartiality, he added new luster to the traditions of that office.

Twenty-two years of unselfish service as a member of the Legislature is a record of which to be proud and one that is seldom equalled and I believe has never been surpassed in the history of legislation in this State.

It is indeed an enviable record of great service to the State and not only justifies the placing of his portrait in this legislative hall of fame but, fully warrants the high esteem and admiration in which he is held by his colleagues and by the people of the State.

But this is not all. Drinking deeply at the "Fountain of Youth", for which his native heath is famous, he has retained his youth, and returns again to the Senate for this the session of 1933, to lend able assistance in solving the perplexing problems that now confront the State.

In these crucial days when the best minds of its citizenship are needed to cope with the present emergency, this Senate and the State of Florida are fortunate indeed to have the benefit of the long legislative experience the courageous counsel and the unfailing loyalty of one whose brilliant record in the past attest to his entire fitness for the tasks of the present, the Eighteenth President of the Senate, Hon. W. A. MacWilliams.

By Mr. Finlayson—

Mr. Chairman:

In the adjoining county of Jefferson there lies surrounded by its moss covered wall a family burying ground. In it lies a grave bearing on its headstone the inscription, "Obit 1821." It is the last resting place of the founder of the Bellamy family in Florida.

Jack Bellamy of the second generation of the Florida Bellamies, with all honor to Flagler and to Plant, was the real pioneer in transportation in Florida. It was he who, in territorial days with the warring Seminole and his bloody tomahawk lurking on all sides, built, through the vast wilderness intervening, between the doors of the Capitol and St. Augustine on the shores of the Atlantic, the first highway in Florida.

Not far, either in space or time, from the grave which I have

mentioned lies the grave of the founders, in Florida, of the Turnbull family.

From the union of these two prominent families, in the persons of Margaret Bellamy and Richard Turnbull, was born at Monticello, Florida, on July 7, 1881, Theodore Tiffany Turnbull, destined to become the Nineteenth President of the Florida Senate.

His parents were cultured and religious people; and Tiffany was reared at a time when the influences of the home had not been supplanted by those of the public school; and these influences have colored his whole life.

His collegiate life, literary or academic, was spent at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, now Emory University, Atlanta, and eventuated in his A. B. degree in 1902.

His professional training was acquired in a lawyer's office in his home town, followed by a summer course at the University of Virginia and subsequently a course at the University of Georgia, resulting in his Bachelor of Law degree from the latter institution in 1904.

He has been admitted to practice in all Courts, State and Federal, including the Supreme Court of the United States.

His statewide public service commenced in 1913 when he took his seat in the lower House of the Florida Legislature. Re-elected to that body, in 1915 he served as its Speaker pro-tem.

In 1918 he was called up to the Senate and was continuously a member of this body until the fall of 1930; and at the 1923 session of the Senate became its President for the ensuing two years.

In June 1927 he became Counsel for the Florida Railroad Commission; and is now serving in that capacity. The records of the Commission mutely testify to the great value of his services as such to the people of Florida.

With his ancestral tree so deeply rooted in the soil of his native State, and of more than a century's growth, is there wonder that patriotism and, its essential concomitant, loyalty to the Constitution of his State should be the predominating influence of all the public service of Theodore Tiffany Turnbull?

I am forced to trespass a moment to recall to you an incident in his Senatorial career which portrays his patriotism, his love of the Constitution—yea! shows the true courage of the man; more than could any words of mine.

Back in 1918 at the extra session when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution came before the Senate for ratification and the forces behind prohibition, as an element in that Constitution, were irresistible, though a sincere advocate of State prohibition, he voted "NO" in the Senate against ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. He refused, on, to me, two unanswerable grounds. First, prohibition rests on the police powers of a State to regulate its own internal affairs—a right reserved, and inalienable without its consent, in the sovereign State—and could have no fitting place in the Constitution and among the purposes for which the States had created the Federal government. Second, even though the amendment were a fit subject for ratification in itself, his State Constitution forbids its ratification at that time, since one-half of the Senate had been elected prior to its submission.

Theodore Tiffany Turnbull is but in the prime of his life. His mind is possessed of its full virility—and I know that all of his friends, whose name is legion, hope with me, that he may be spared for many years of useful and honorable service to his beloved State.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Mr. Finlayson, the portrait of Hon. Theodore T. Turnbull, nineteenth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Justice Glenn Terrell of the Supreme Court of Florida, to speak of the Honorable John S. Taylor, present National Committeeman, who was the twentieth President of the Senate.

By Justice Terrell—

Mr. Chairman: From the standpoint of nativity, Honorable John S. Taylor, the twentieth President of the Senate, leads all our distinguished Senators who have attained that eminence. Born in that part of Hillsborough, which is now Pinellas County, in 1871, his father, grandfather, great grandfather, son and grand children, in all six generations of his lineage are now living or have lived in Pinellas County. Unless some brave of the receding Seminoles can present a better claim, we challenge the productions of a son so indigenous to Florida soil.

But genealogy is not the sole line in which Senator Taylor has excelled. He received his common school education in the public schools of his native county from which he was

forced to retire at the age of fifteen because of the necessities of his family. From the common schools he entered the university of trial and experience where he has continued to this day the architect and builder of his own destiny though mindful of the fact that under our social order civic integrity can rise no higher than the prevailing moral concept and that all who assume their part as citizens are responsible for the code of civic virtue dominant in the community.

The future of our country may record a different story but at this time it is no disparagement of the quality of ones service to have acquired his skill in the school of experience. From this school came Washington, Patrick Henry, Jackson, Lincoln, Broward and Hardee. It would not only be difficult it would be impossible to repeat a similar list who have for courage and patriotic devotion so deeply enshrined themselves in the hearts of our people. His path is illumined by the torch of these patriots it is no wonder that the subject of this tribute should be eternally doing the fine thing for his people.

1901 marked two great events in Senator Taylor's life. He was married and commenced the growing and marketing of high grade citrus fruits at Largo. By persistence and industry his has become one of the best businesses of its kind in South Florida. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Hillsborough County for the sessions of 1905 and 1909. In 1911 Pinellas County was created from the western peninsular of Hillsborough and in 1913 he was elected as the first representative for that county. In 1920 he was elected to the Senate from the eleventh senatorial district comprising the counties of Pinellas and Hillsborough. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1924 and during the session of 1925 he was its honored President. Neither as a member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate did the subject of this tribute arrive in Tallahassee with his pockets bulging with pet bills purporting to reduce taxes on the one hand and to enlarge every conceivable governmental function on the other hand. Neither could he foster a measure giving unfair advantage to one county or community over another even though the beneficiary be his own county. In fine, it was as impossible for John S. Taylor to act the demagog as it would have been for Washington, to condone the treachery of Arnold.

His course as a legislator was marked by caution and prudence. His greatest concern was the integrity of each governmental entity. As its presiding officer he was an ornament to the Senate. His rulings were characterized with fairness and wisdom and with cautious consideration for the rights of every Senator. He was at all times courteous and considerate and no president retired more highly respected.

In 1928 Senator Taylor was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor, but polled more than 40,000 votes leading the field of candidates in most of the counties in the vicinity of his home.

In 1932 he became a candidate for National Democrat Committeeman for Florida and emerged with a majority vote in fifty-eight of the sixty-seven counties. By virtue of this election he becomes the representative of Florida democracy in the party deliberation of the nation. But this is not all the public service credited to Senator Taylor. From 1914 to 1921 he was continuously elected to the Board of County Commissioners of his county and served as its chairman during the entire period. Through his forethought and civic pride, Pinellas County was one of the pioneers in the construction of good roads and better schools. During his incumbency as County Commissioner hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent for these purposes, his county got value received and not a charge of fraud or a breath of scandal was lodged against him.

As a public servant Senator Taylor is of the old school. To him government is not a thing to be exploited but an institution to be administered in the interest of the governed as defined in the constitution and to this political theory he has contributed more than twenty years of faithful service.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Justice Terrell the portrait of Hon. John S. Taylor, twentieth President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Judge E. C. Love of the Second Judicial Circuit of Florida, to speak of the Honorable S. W. Anderson, present member of the Senate from the 6th Senatorial District, who was the twenty-first President of the Senate.

By Judge Love—

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Senate, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It should be the high reward of those who, as servants of

the people of public office, have well and faithfully performed the responsible duties, and discharged the trusts incident to their office, that their names and their services should be cherished in the hearts and minds of both their contemporaries and future generations as a tribute of respect to good and faithful servants, thus enabling them to serve as exemplars to posterity and a source of inspiration to those who succeed them in office. The record of the careers of such men are the richest legacies that a free people can possess.

Therefore, as a citizen of Gadsden County, and as a constituent of Senator Samuel W. Anderson, I deem it a great privilege and a high honor to my county that I am permitted to be present on occasion and to take part in the ceremonies of the evening, whereby the portrayed likeness of our respected fellow citizen, with those of other distinguished past Presidents of the Senate of the State of Florida, may be preserved and a brief record of his public services be perpetuated and transmitted to those who are to come after him.

Samuel W. Anderson was born in Columbia County, North Carolina, in 1878, receiving there a common school education. He came to Florida in 1896, and in 1907 adopted Gadsden County as his home, where he has since continued to reside. He became a successful turpentine operator, and then entered into the banking business, in which he is now actively engaged, having been President of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, at Quincy, since 1925. Though a quiet, unpretentious citizen his sound judgment, his public spirit, his high standards of citizenship, and his keen interest in public affairs, commanded attention and soon he was called upon by his fellow citizens to serve in public office. He was first drafted as a trustee of the Greensboro Special Tax School District, and then elected as a County Commissioner, serving two terms in that office, in the second of which he was chosen as Chairman of that body. At the end of this term, he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives, in 1916, and continuing to command the trust and confidence of the citizens of his county, he was elected in 1918 to the State Senate, where he has continued to serve with credit and honor to the present day. In recognition of his valuable services as a member of this body, his ability, his broad and statesmanlike views, his freedom from narrow sectionalism, his conspicuous fairness and sound judgment, he was elected as President of the Florida Senate in 1927, where he presided with dignity, ability and honor, justifying the esteem and confidence of his fellow senators.

It has been said that there are two classes of men in public life, the one possessing both character and conscience, the other possessing neither. To the first class, Senator Anderson justly belongs, in the estimation of those whose privilege it is to know the sterling and admirable qualities of the Senator from the Sixth District.

He is and for several years has been a member of the Quincy Rotary Club, exemplifying in his life and public services the motto of that organization—"Service above Self"—and it is the sincere hope of his constituents that he will long continue the career that, with growing honor, he has thus far admirably pursued.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Judge Love the portrait of Hon. S. W. Anderson, twenty-first President of the Senate was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Hon. John S. Taylor of Largo, to speak of the Honorable J. J. Parrish, present member of the Senate from the 37th Senatorial District, who was the twenty-second President of the Senate.

By Hon. John S. Taylor—

Mr. Chairman: It is indeed a genuine pleasure for me at this time to pay tribute to the life of Honorable J. J. Parrish, and it is all the more gratifying to me to do this while my friend, Jesse Parrish, a former President of this body and still one of its honored members, is living.

Senator Parrish is a native son of Florida. This within itself means little, but when a native son, born back in the 70s when the opportunity for acquiring an education and the chances for getting a start in life were very meager as compared with those that the younger men of our state have enjoyed in more recent years, this makes his accomplishments all the more worthwhile. I feel that when one works out his own career and a worthwhile one such as the accomplishment of Jesse Parrish, it should be recorded among the worthwhile accomplishments in Florida's history that future generations may know that. "Where there is a will, a way can be found."

Jesse Parrish was born and reared on a farm in South Florida. His father and mother likewise being born in his home state. Most of you know as well as I, that Senator

Parrish has had a long and enviable record as a member of the Florida Legislature having served four terms in the House and is now entering upon his third term in the Senate, that he has always discharged the duties of this high office with credit to himself and with a desire to be of real service to the people of his county and district as well as all of the citizenship of Florida. He has been responsible for the introduction and passage of many important measures in the Florida Legislature, has worked earnestly for what he believed to be for the best interests of the people of his state, and we all know that his accomplishments along this line have been well worthwhile. While being for so many years engaged in this responsible public service he has found time to carry on and make an outstanding success of his own private business and at the same time serving the people of his state in many other worthwhile capacities.

I know of no greater tribute that one could pay to another than to say that I believe him to be loyal and true to every trust placed in him, both public and private, to his family and loved ones, and to his Creator, the giver of all good and perfect gifts—all of these I sincerely believe Senator Parrish to be.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Mr. Taylor the portrait of Hon. J. J. Parrish, twenty-second President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized Senator J. Maxey Dell of the 32nd Senatorial District, to speak of the last past President of the Senate, the Honorable Pat Whitaker, present member of the Senate from the 34th Senatorial District, who was the twenty-third President of the Senate.

By Senator Dell—

Mr. Chairman: I feel highly honored to have been chosen by the Committee to say a few words about one of our past presidents. Certainly the Committee must have seen from my actions that I am a great admirer of the one of whom I am to speak. My first thought was that some one more capable should have been selected, but having been chosen myself, I shall in my feeble way attempt to do justice to this estimable man.

Pat Whitaker, you stepped from the presidency of the Senate to the rank and file without the loss of one of the many worthy qualifications which you possessed when you entered upon your official duties; nor has the tongue of slander, in all the lapse of time since then, been able to stain a single attribute of your character. Malice has been unable to smirch you by its persistent opposition, and your course has been in every way satisfactory to your colleagues. We were proud of you in your high position, and we are none the less proud of you now. In fact, we are so proud of you that we are only awaiting an opportunity to elect you to a position higher than that which you relinquished.

I feel sure that stored in the archives of the memories of each of your colleagues will be found these words:

He was true and loyal to his friends,  
He was just and fair to others.

At the conclusion of the foregoing remarks by Senator Dell the portrait of Hon. Pat Whitaker, twenty-third President of the Senate, was unveiled.

The Chair then recognized the present President of the Senate, the Honorable T. G. Futch, who accepted the portraits on behalf of the Senate.

By the President—

Mr. Chairman: This occasion may mean but little to us who are here tonight, but our acts and deeds should never be guided by the immediate effect alone, and there should always be considered the effect in future years. As time wears on and we who are here assembled join that innumerable caravan to the great beyond and other have come upon the scene, this work will be appreciated and some historian will turn back through the pages of Senate Journals and glean therefrom many of the remarks made here tonight and they will take their places in the historical record of this State.

Therefore, Mr. President, in behalf of the Senate of Florida, I am glad to accept these portraits of past presidents of this body.

Senator English of the 14th district then moved that the actions and doings of the Special Committee under Senate Resolution No. 36 mentioned aforesaid be approved and that the remarks made at this session relative to the past Presidents of the Senate whose pictures were unveiled be spread upon the Journal of the Senate and that the portraits be accepted by the Senate.

Which was agreed to.

And it was so ordered.

The following communication was received and read:  
Washington, D. C.,  
April 6, 1933.

Hon. Wm. C. Hodges,

Senator 8th District, Senate Chamber, Tallahassee, Fla.

I regret that I have not earlier answered your communication of March twenty-eighth advising me that my portrait would be unveiled at the ceremonies at the senate chamber tonight at eight o'clock but my official duties have been so pressing that it has been utterly impossible for either me or my office force to cope with the large volume of correspondence

and personal callers. I exceedingly regret not being able to attend the ceremonies in Tallahassee tonight and I appreciate deeply the honor bestowed upon me by my distinguished friends.

PARK TRAMMELL.

And the same was ordered to be spread upon the Journal. Senator MacWilliams moved that the Senate do now adjourn.

Which was agreed to.

And the Senate stood adjourned at 10:43 P. M. until 10:30 A. M., Friday, April 7, 1933.